20081108.ba v04_n221.bam.20081108

>From ???@??? Sat Nov 8 16:54:51 2008 -0600
Date: Sat, 8 Nov 2008 16:54:05 CST
From: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: BOATANCHORS digest 4221
Message-Id: <20081108215221.88B2B10B219@srvr1.theporch.com>

BOATANCHORS Digest 4221

Topics covered in this issue include:

  1) Re: 32V-3 Power Supply Questions
     by "JAMES HANLON" <knjhanlon@msn.com>
  2) Re: 32V-3 Power Supply Questions
     by "Mike Hardie" <mike46@shaw.ca>
  3) FS: JENSEN MILITARY SPEAKER LS-II-A
     by "Dennis Wade" <sacramento.cyclist@gmail.com>
  4) Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
     by scb@hiwaay.net
  5) RE: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
     by "Bill Hawkins" <bill@iaxs.net>
  6) Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
     by "Ken" <n5cm@rtconline.com>
  7) Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
     by Wa5jci <wa5jci@flash.net>
  8) Power on in B47s... 1950s
     by "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@comcast.net>
  9) Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
     by Gary Anderson <w8ivf@frontiernet.net>
 10) Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
     by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
 11) Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad? --- and furthermore
     by "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
 12) Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
     by Al Klase <al@ar88.net>
 13) Home Brew Filament Wiring
     by "B. Smith" <smithab11@comcast.net>
 14) Re: Home Brew Filament Wiring
     by w7qho <w7qho@aol.com>
 15) Re: Home Brew Filament Wiring
     by Scott Robinson <spr@earthlink.net>
 16) old gear movie sighting
     by "Chuck Grandgent" <chuck@chuckg.com>
 17) Boatanchor Sighting in James Bond Movie - Dr. No
     by David Hollander <n7rk@cox.net>
 18) Re: old gear movie sighting

```
     by "Chuck Grandgent" <chuck@chuckg.com>

------------------------------------------------------------------------
Message-ID: <BAY110-DS7BDD44653C4EA4C5E4EE1A01E0@phx.gbl>
From: "JAMES HANLON" <knjhanlon@msn.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: 32V-3 Power Supply Questions
Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 12:56:20 -0700
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
     boundary="----=_NextPart_000_2DB4_01C9400F.112A1EF0"

This is a multi-part message in MIME format.

------=_NextPart_000_2DB4_01C9400F.112A1EF0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Mike,

I just tuned my 32V3 up on 40, on the CW setting, and got the following =
voltage readings.  I'm not sure which scale on the voltmeter to use for =
the LV reading, so I'll give you the readings per the 0 to 1000 volt =
scale. =20

Transmitter not on the air, LV reads 400, HV reads 600.  Transmitter on =
the air, PA on Tune, LV reads 400, HV reads 460; PA on Operate, LV 400, =
HV 530.  As I recall, the HV switch on the back is in the low voltage =
position.  My grid drive is normal.

Hope that helps.

Jim, W8KGI
  ----- Original Message -----=20
  From: Mike Hardie<mailto:mike46@shaw.ca>=20
  To: Old Tube Radios<mailto:boatanchors@theporch.com>=20
  Sent: Thursday, November 06, 2008 8:20 AM
  Subject: 32V-3 Power Supply Questions


  Can anyone tell me approximate voltages for the LV with the HV switch =
off=20
  and on? (Phone selected if that makes a difference.)  On this =
transmitter=20
  the indicated front panel meter voltages are 265 and 210 volts.  The =
210=20
  volts seems low to me.   If it is low the next problem will be to =
```

figure out=20
  why, does anyone have a method for checking the 4 uF caps?

  Mike VE7MMH=20

------=_NextPart_000_2DB4_01C9400F.112A1EF0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* *
*   ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---   *
*   This post contains a forbidden message format   *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting)   *
*   Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT   *
* If your postings display this message your mail program   *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting   *
* *

------=_NextPart_000_2DB4_01C9400F.112A1EF0--

Message-ID: <FC29CF94A4A4418EB828F811D4F8EAEB@user25441bd096>
From: "Mike Hardie" <mike46@shaw.ca>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: 32V-3 Power Supply Questions
Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 12:23:52 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     format=flowed;
     charset="iso-8859-1";
     reply-type=original
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

James,

Thanks. This 32V-3 has a much larger LV droop when switching the HV to
"on". Also when you say "grid drive is normal" do you mean 5 - 10 ma?

Mike VE7MMH

Message-ID: <d13941db0811061654j16f94638mb9a579fda1ed86b0@mail.gmail.com>
Date: Thu, 6 Nov 2008 16:54:23 -0800
From: "Dennis Wade" <sacramento.cyclist@gmail.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: FS: JENSEN MILITARY SPEAKER LS-II-A
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: inline

Military Jensen speaker model LS-II-A in very good condition. I
measured a DC coil resistance of about 7 ohms. Its about 4-5 inches
in diameter, and the leads are bare (no connector). $30.00/offer plus
shipping from 95608. Should fit in a flat rate box.

Pictures at: http://picasaweb.google.com/Sacramento.Cyclist/
JensenMilitarySpeaker?authkey=hAKv9ra-04E#

--
Dennis L. Wade
KG6ZI
Carmichael, CA

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
Message-ID: <1226081926.4914868611306@webmail.hiwaay.net>
Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 12:18:46 -0600 (CST)
From: scb@hiwaay.net
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit

Group;

I designed a couple of projects in the past to leave the indirectly heated
cathode style tubes always lit and put the B supply on the power switch to
save heater cycling.
Having had a long re-think I'm not so taken with this approach, having some
concerns about whether this may promote cathode interface disassociation or
other problems. The cathode interface thing addresses the necessity of the
emissive coating requiring a good consistent lo-impedance linear electrically
conductive interface with the metallic cathode. Poor cathode interface causes
a multitude of mystery problems including but not restricted to noise, low-
level non-linear performance, low emission problems, ect. It's one of those
things that most good tube testers can't reveal, a curve tracer might if the
problem is consistent enuff to occur during testing.

What say you all, leave them lit or go with conventional practice?

S.B.

From: "Bill Hawkins" <bill@iaxs.net>

To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: RE: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
Date: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 15:54:17 -0600
Message-ID: <0020C044A2614CA7A61615BFB77F69E3@cyrus>
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="us-ascii"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The interface thing didn't become a big deal until VT computers (IBM
704)
became useful. There you have the flip-flop with one side conducting and
the other not, and the heaters are on all the time. The problem
definitely
exists.

The soft-start approach is better, unless you run the set with B+ all
the
time. A variac is nice. So is the kind of thermistor that was used to
soft
start VT TV sets. The R-390 group built up quite a bit of lore on that
subject. The ZIM Electronics inrush current limiter ($30 without meter)
for about 150 watt loads was reviewed in the Sept 2004 issue of Electric
Radio. It was still being advertised in ER this year.

Bill Hawkins

-----Original Message-----
From: owner-boatanchors@theporch.com
[mailto:owner-boatanchors@theporch.com] On Behalf Of scb@hiwaay.net
Sent: Friday, November 07, 2008 12:19 PM
To: Old Tube Radios
Subject: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?

Group;

I designed a couple of projects in the past to leave the indirectly
heated cathode style tubes always lit and put the B supply on the power
switch to save heater cycling.
Having had a long re-think I'm not so taken with this approach, having
some concerns about whether this may promote cathode interface
disassociation or other problems. The cathode interface thing addresses
the necessity of the emissive coating requiring a good consistent
lo-impedance linear electrically conductive interface with the metallic
cathode. Poor cathode interface causes a multitude of mystery problems
including but not restricted to noise, low- level non-linear
performance, low emission problems, ect. It's one of those things that

most good tube testers can't reveal, a curve tracer might if the problem
is consistent enuff to occur during testing.

What say you all, leave them lit or go with conventional practice?

S.B.

Message-ID: <000701c9413e$2dc78cc0$020fa8c0@ken>
From: "Ken" <n5cm@rtconline.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
Date: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 17:06:05 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi S.B.,

Many years ago, in order to reduce drift I began leaving
filaments on with no B+ on the tubes. Well, I began to
have premature weak emission continuing until the tubes
were useless. That taught me a lesson. I don't attempt
to explain the engineering principles of that but I do
not leave filaments on any more unless the B+ is also on.
So, I say if you're going to leave 'em on, leave B+ on!
Take care,

Ken   N5CM

----- Original Message -----
From: <scb@hiwaay.net>
To: "Old Tube Radios" <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Sent: Friday, November 07, 2008 10:18 AM
Subject: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?

> Group;
>
> I designed a couple of projects in the past to leave the indirectly heated
> cathode style tubes always lit and put the B supply on the power switch to
> save heater cycling.

--
I am using the free version of SPAMfighter.
We are a community of 5.6 million users fighting spam.

SPAMfighter has removed 1761 of my spam emails to date.
Get the free SPAMfighter here: http://www.spamfighter.com/len

The Professional version does not have this message

Message-Id: <7.0.1.0.1.20081107173344.01a1c978@flash.net>
Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 17:37:43 -0600
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Wa5jci <wa5jci@flash.net>
Subject: Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary="=======AVGMAIL-4914D1490000======="

--=======AVGMAIL-4914D1490000=======
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

At 07:06 PM 11/7/2008, Ken wrote:
>Hi S.B.,
>
>Many years ago, in order to reduce drift I began leaving
>filaments on with no B+ on the tubes. Well, I began to
>have premature weak emission continuing until the tubes
>were useless. That taught me a lesson. I don't attempt
>to explain the engineering principles of that but I do
>not leave filaments on any more unless the B+ is also on.
>So, I say if you're going to leave 'em on, leave B+ on!
>Take care,
>
>Ken   N5CM
>
>--

In another life I worked on the BOMARC missile launch equipment. The
fire-up depended on 12AT7's to drive a relay which sent the fire-up
signal out to the shelter. There were many tube failures until a
directive came down to modify the circuits so the tube drew a few
milliamps. Problem solved.

de Pete WA5JCI

--=======AVGMAIL-4914D1490000=======
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* *

*   ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---   *
*   This post contains a forbidden message format   *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*   Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT   *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* *

--=======AVGMAIL-4914D1490000=======--

Message-ID: <4914D31C.3060300@comcast.net>
Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 16:45:32 -0700
From: "Herbert M. Rosenthal" <herbrose@comcast.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Power on in B47s... 1950s
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I was an instructor navigator in that wonderful B47 in the 1950s. We used to preflight the K system radar-all tube stuff in separate modules that ran hot enough to heat a can of Campbell's soup pretty fast*. After preflight at the end of the runway, we turned the system off, went back to ops to file a flight plan, gather up a student and did our takeoff..

Sometime after takeoff and climb to altitude, we'd start the radar up again, and very frequently the system would crap out from what the experts thought was the shock of turning the set on.... so we were instructed to do the preflight and leave the set running on the ground power unit until the engines were started for takeoff. After that we rarely lost a set in the air.

This is no urban legend. BTW, the K system radar had the nickname of "Betty Crocker Bombsight" because it was built by General Mills-no joke.

Go back 10 years to my working in the control room of WFBL in Syracuse. The audio system was Western Electric preamps and line amplifiers, made in the 1920s. The Chief Engineer who had been there forever told me that the racks containing these WECO amplifiers had never been turned off as long as he had been there, some 20 years, and worked as good as new.

All of the above had both plate and filament power applied for long periods of time. I think the 250W Collins AM WOLF transmitter had the filaments on 24/7 even when we were off the air-but not the plate voltage.

Herb W5AN

* You had to remember to punch a hole in the can before it was
heated... else spend an hour mopping up the nose of the aircraft.

Message-ID: <49150546.5060106@frontiernet.net>
Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 22:19:34 -0500
From: Gary Anderson <w8ivf@frontiernet.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

S.B.,

Back in the 80's I worked as a broadcast engineer with an old TV
transmitter. The subject of leaving the filaments powered full-time on
a tube-type standby exciter came up with two old-time engineers at two
different stations. (if the main exciter, which was solid state, died,
you wanted to be able to switch over to the standby as quickly as
possible, preferably without waiting for the filaments to warm up).

They both said not to do it. You were more likely NOT to have a working
exciter to switch to if the main exciter failed.

Two reasons:
One, filament emission decreased over time. The filament emission will
decrease as rapidly without plate voltage applied as it will with plate
voltage.

Two (the one they worried more about), they had trouble with what was
perceived as grid emission. I was told at the time that material from
the cathode would be deposited over time onto the grid, causing the grid
to emit electrons and cause the tube to become unstable.

I had not thought about this effect (or these conversations) in
years.....and I started looking it up in references....and found
nothing. I have to doubt the accuracy of the perceived cause. It may
be that your "cathode interface disassociation" is the true cause of the
problems.

What I do not doubt is that problems did occur. These engineers had
worked in TV since the late 40's and I trusted (and still trust) their
conclusions long after their death. Don't run the filaments continuously.

73
Gary W8IVF

scb@hiwaay.net wrote:
> Group;
>
> I designed a couple of projects in the past to leave the indirectly heated
> cathode style tubes always lit and put the B supply on the power switch to
> save heater cycling.

Message-ID: <006401c94158$0fe62bc0$5b9d480c@KB6NAX>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
Date: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 19:59:45 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> Many years ago, in order to reduce drift I began leaving
> filaments on with no B+ on the tubes. Well, I began to
> have premature weak emission continuing until the tubes
> were useless. ....

What you are talking about is the *cathode interface* problem. Without relatively constant plate current flowing the cathode's oxide coating would become stratified with the exposed surface developing low emissivity. For example the 5963 industrial type was designed to avoid the problem as a replacement for the 12AU7 in flip-flops. My experience with the USM-26 frequency counter was that even with 5963's after several hours left in a static condition the counter would often fail to count. The remedy was to always leave the counter in self check mode so that all the flip-flops were continually being exercised. However trying to get just out of A school bench techs to take care of their test equipment was a lost cause. That's the way is was in '65....

This is not to be confused with the debate about leaving tubes running all the time to "extend" their life. That makes as much sense as leaving your car's motor idling in the driveway all night to extend its life. What leaving tubes on 24/7 does is to maintain constant operating temperatures. Moisture is banished, expansion and contraction due to heating and cooling is avoided, and a regular tube replacement schedule can be put in place. A decrease in unscheduled maintenance was the goal.

Arden Allen
KB6NAX

Message-ID: <008401c94158$da30ab80$5b9d480c@KB6NAX>
From: "Arden Allen" <gumbear@pacbell.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad? --- and furthermore
Date: Fri, 7 Nov 2008 20:16:53 -0800
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     charset="iso-8859-1"
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I omitted to mention that constant tube operation must include noramal operating plate currents. Not possible with power amplifiers and such. The reliability problem there is addressed by the use of cabinet heaters.

> Many years ago, in order to reduce drift I began leaving
> filaments on with no B+ on the tubes. Well, I began to
> have premature weak emission continuing until the tubes
> were useless. ....

What you are talking about is the *cathode interface* problem. Without relatively constant plate current flowing the cathode's oxide coating would become stratified with the exposed surface developing low emissivity. For example the 5963 industrial type was designed to avoid the problem as a replacement for the 12AU7 in flip-flops. My experience with the USM-26 frequency counter was that even with 5963's after several hours left in a static condition the counter would often fail to count. The remedy was to always leave the counter in self check mode so that all the flip-flops were continually being exercised. However trying to get just out of A school bench techs to take care of their test equipment was a lost cause. That's the way is was in '65....

This is not to be confused with the debate about leaving tubes running all the time to "extend" their life. That makes as much sense as leaving your car's motor idling in the driveway all night to extend its life. What leaving tubes on 24/7 does is to maintain constant operating temperatures. Moisture is banished, expansion and contraction due to heating and cooling is avoided, and a regular tube replacement schedule can be put in place. A decrease in unscheduled maintenance was the goal.

Arden Allen
KB6NAX

Message-ID: <49151415.4010003@ar88.net>
Date: Fri, 07 Nov 2008 23:22:45 -0500
From: Al Klase <al@ar88.net>

MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: Heaters lit 24/7 good/bad?
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

OK, my two cents. Just turn them off. When is the last time you had a heater failure on a tube?

In the old days, in commercial situations they'd leave things on permanently, and re-tube them periodically. That's cool when tubes are cheap and easy to get, and you're making money with the system.

For a hobbyist these days things are different. How often do you power up? The thing that wears out vacuum tubes is hours of operation. Leave them lie cold, and fire the up for a couple of hours on Saturday night. How long will it take to put even 1000 hours on them? The tubes may well outlast you.

Regards,
Al

Gary Anderson wrote:
> S.B.,
>
> Back in the 80's I worked as a broadcast engineer with an old TV
> transmitter,,,,
>
>
>
>
> scb@hiwaay.net wrote:
>> Group;
>>
>> I designed a couple of projects in the past to leave the indirectly
>> heated cathode style tubes always lit and put the B supply on the
>> power switch to save heater cycling.
> ---
>
>
> No virus found in this incoming message.
> Checked by AVG - http://www.avg.com
> Version: 8.0.175 / Virus Database: 270.9.0/1773 - Release Date: 11/7/2008 9:08 AM
>
>

--

Al Klase - N3FRQ
Jersey City, NJ
http://www.skywaves.ar88.net/

Message-ID: <000501c941ab$94b283f0$271cc847@BCXHTR8HVC4P>
From: "B. Smith" <smithab11@comcast.net>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Home Brew Filament Wiring
Date: Sat, 8 Nov 2008 09:09:14 -0500
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain;
     format=flowed;
     charset="iso-8859-1";
     reply-type=original
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I am wiring a HBR receiver with an external power supply. All tubes are 6.3 volts in the receiver and there are 14 tubes. The external supply will supply 6.3 volt AC.
     I would be interested in the list's suggestions on filament wiring. Should I have a floating ground in the receiver and then run two twisted wires from the tube sockets to the external supply filament transformer or should I ground one pin of the filament for each tube at its socket and just run a single wire to the external transformer?

73
breck k4che

Dover Delaware, ann't nutten in Dover
except chickens, a NASCAR track, and hams that
can't solder.

Date: Sat, 08 Nov 2008 08:43:47 -0800
Subject: Re: Home Brew Filament Wiring
Message-ID: <23109C0D.61D1.4A4F.8CC1.44197216F44C@aol.com>
MIME-Version: 1.0 (Generated by Pantomime 1.2.0)
From: w7qho <w7qho@aol.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
     boundary="=_1FA1755A.E259.4121.87DE.48DDADB4A689@aol.com"

--=_1FA1755A.E259.4121.87DE.48DDADB4A689@aol.com
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="iso-8859-1"

On Nov 8, 2008, at 6:09:14 AM, "B. Smith" <smithab11@comcast.net> wrote:
I am wiring a HBR receiver with an external power supply. All tubes are=A0
6.3 volts in the receiver and there are 14 tubes. The external supply will=
=A0
supply 6.3 volt AC.
I would be interested in the list's suggestions on filament wiring.=A0
Should I have a floating ground in the receiver and then run two twisted=A0
wires from the tube sockets to the external supply filament transformer=A0
or should I ground one pin of the filament for each tube at its socket and=
=A0
just run a single wire to the external transformer?
Breck

Fourteen tubes, bit of heater current there. =A0Conservative and vintage app=
roach would be a twisted pair to a filament xformer in the PS with a grounde=
d center tap. =A0OTOH, over the years I've used shielded 6.3 to the sockets=20=
with the other side of the heaters grounded, twisted pair used the same way,=
 single wire to hot side of heaters, all with common (heater, B+, bias. etc)=
 ground wire to the PS. =A0All worked OK.

--
Dennis D. =A0W7QHO
Glendale, CA

--=_1FA1755A.E259.4121.87DE.48DDADB4A689@aol.com
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* *
*   ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---   *
*   This post contains a forbidden message format   *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*   Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT   *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* *

--=_1FA1755A.E259.4121.87DE.48DDADB4A689@aol.com--

Mime-Version: 1.0
Message-Id: <p06240801c53b88fe3a6e@[192.168.1.2]>
Date: Sat, 8 Nov 2008 10:29:07 -0800
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
From: Scott Robinson <spr@earthlink.net>
Subject: Re: Home Brew Filament Wiring

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii" ; format="flowed"

Hi Breck,

To minimize hum, you should use twisted pair and attach the center tap to a source of about 30VDC above ground, properly bypassed, of course. This is how good hollow state audio equipment is done. The 30V is to ensure that all grids are cut off with respect the the heater ends sticking out out of the cathode.

The downside of this for circuits that handle RF is that unless you add bypass caps from both sides of the heater wiring to ground here and there, you may get unwanted interstage coupling through the heater wiring.

Personally, I'd use the twisted wire method and add 0.05 uF bypasses at each IF tube and 0.01 uF for the front end tubes. I don't like listening to hum. I'd use very small 100V ceramic parts and keep the leads very short; otherwise the lead inductances will make the bypasses useless at even mid-RF frequencies.

Peace,

Scott

At 9:09 AM -0500 11/8/08, B. Smith wrote:
>I am wiring a HBR receiver with an external power supply. All
>tubes are 6.3 volts in the receiver and there are 14 tubes. The
>external supply will supply 6.3 volt AC.
>   I would be interested in the list's suggestions on filament
>wiring. Should I have a floating ground in the receiver and then run
>two twisted wires from the tube sockets to the external supply
>filament transformer or should I ground one pin of the filament for
>each tube at its socket and just run a single wire to the external
>transformer?
>
>73
>breck k4che
>
>Dover Delaware, ann't nutten in Dover
>except chickens, a NASCAR track, and hams that
>can't solder.

Message-ID: <a913924b0811081334n61c59a9p6af2f3e721905694@mail.gmail.com>
Date: Sat, 8 Nov 2008 16:34:36 -0500
From: "Chuck Grandgent" <chuck@chuckg.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>

Subject: old gear movie sighting
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart/alternative;
     boundary="----=_Part_84904_33294531.1226180076820"

------=_Part_84904_33294531.1226180076820
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: inline

Just caught "Race to Space" (2002 movie) on HBO, wherein the young boy who
befriends a NASA champ
uses a Gonset Communicator II on 2 meters to communicate with the chimp.

I had the use of our town's CD group's Communicator IV for a time, very fond
memories.

Heart-warming movie.

   Chuck, K1OM

------=_Part_84904_33294531.1226180076820
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

* *
*   ---REMAINDER OF MESSAGE TRUNCATED---   *
*   This post contains a forbidden message format   *
* (such as an attached file, a v-card, HTML formatting) *
*   Mail Lists at theporch.com only accept PLAIN TEXT   *
* If your postings display this message your mail program *
* is not set to send PLAIN TEXT ONLY and needs adjusting *
* *

------=_Part_84904_33294531.1226180076820--

Message-ID: <491607A2.4080608@cox.net>
Date: Sat, 08 Nov 2008 14:41:54 -0700
From: David Hollander <n7rk@cox.net>
MIME-Version: 1.0
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Boatanchor Sighting in James Bond Movie - Dr. No
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Watched the first James Bond movie - Dr. No which I last saw in 1962.
still a good movie.

Early in the movie in a house in Jamaica, a bookcase with a false front
is opened revealing a Geloso transmitter and a really old Eddystone
receiver. A lady turns the gear on and communicates with headquarters in
the UK. The headquarters setup is a bank of Racal receivers. The call
signs used are actually close to ham calls but incorrect prefixes for
the countries.

73,

Dave N7RK
--
****
Dave N7RK   Boatanchors Home Page: http://members.cox.net/n7rk
Phoenix, Arizona   *DXCC Honor Roll*   *WAZ#22 - 75 Meter SSB*

ex-XE2/N7RK, N7RK/ZB2, VK2ERK, ZM0AJN, WB6NRK, WN6IWX

Boatanchor and Antique Radio Collector

Message-ID: <a913924b08110813401l2044cd2dq98dca80e64e0875@mail.gmail.com>
Date: Sat, 8 Nov 2008 16:40:04 -0500
From: "Chuck Grandgent" <chuck@chuckg.com>
To: Old Tube Radios <boatanchors@theporch.com>
Subject: Re: old gear movie sighting
MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=UTF-8
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
Content-Disposition: inline

NASA CHIMP that is.....

On Sat, Nov 8, 2008 at 4:34 PM, Chuck Grandgent <chuck@chuckg.com> wrote:
>
> Just caught "Race to Space" (2002 movie) on HBO, wherein the young boy who
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>
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>
> Heart-warming movie.
>
>   Chuck, K1OM

End of BOATANCHORS Digest 4221
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